

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

TIFFANY DYER, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated;

Civil Action No.:

Plaintiff(s),
-against-

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS,

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Defendant.

Plaintiff, TIFFANY DYER (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), a Maryland resident, brings this Class Action Complaint by and through the undersigned counsel, against Defendant RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (hereinafter “Defendant”), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Congress enacted the FDCPA in 1977 in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws . . . [we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that “the effective collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.* § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate, *id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* and 28 U.S.C. § 2201. If applicable, the Court also has pendent jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).
4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b)(2).

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of Maryland consumers seeking redress for Defendant’s actions of using an unfair and unconscionable means to collect a debt.
6. Defendants actions violated § 1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”).
7. Plaintiff is seeking damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a natural person and a resident of the State of Maryland and is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(3).
9. Defendant is a collection agency with its registered office located at 1900 One James Center, 901 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

11. Defendant is a "debt collector," as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT

12. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

13. Some time prior to March 19, 2019, an obligation was allegedly incurred to PATIENT FIRST.

14. The PATIENT FIRST obligation arose out of a transaction in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, are primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

15. The alleged PATIENT FIRST obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

16. PATIENT FIRST is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

17. PATIENT FIRST directly or through an intermediary contracted the Defendant to collect the alleged PATIENT FIRST debt.

18. Defendant collects and attempts to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

19. On or about March 19, 2019, Defendant mailed a Collection Letter (the "Letter") to the Plaintiff regarding the alleged debt owed to PATIENT FIRST. *See Exhibit A.*

20. Plaintiff received the letter on a date after March 19, 2019 and read it.
21. The Collection Letter stated, in part: Balance: \$88.45
22. The Letter further stated: "...we hope this information will help you make arrangements to pay the total balance of \$88.45, which includes a principal balance of \$36.60, accrued late fees of \$11.85, and a collection fee of \$40.00 that our records show is still due and owing as of the date of this letter."
23. Upon information and belief, the underlying PATIENT FIRST agreement creating the debt did not expressly authorize Defendant to charge \$40.00 in addition to the principal balance.
24. Upon information and belief, there is no law in Maryland that expressly permits Defendant to charge an additional \$40.00.
25. Upon information and belief, PATIENT FIRST did not incur \$40.00 charge for sending this account to the Defendant.
26. As a result of the Defendant's violations of the FDCPA, the Plaintiff was harmed. The Plaintiff was harmed by being asked to pay more money than she actually owed, by being asked to pay more money than the Defendant could legally receive, by being subjected to abusive collection practices from which she had a substantive right to be free, and by having the debt made difficult to pay by the Defendant tacking on an additional and illegal \$40.00 fee.
27. Defendant's actions as described herein are part of a pattern and practice used to collect consumer debts.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

28. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of the following class:

- The Class consists of (a) all individuals with addresses in the State of Maryland (b) to whom Defendant (c) sent a letter in connection with the collection of a consumer debt owed to or allegedly owed to PATIENT FIRST (d) which attempts to charge a collection fee of \$40.00 in addition to the principal balance (e) when no agreement expressly authorized that charge (f) within a date of one year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date 21 days after the filing of this action.

29. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendant and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

30. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendant and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors, and employees of the Defendant and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action and all members of their immediate families.

31. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendant's written communications to consumers, in the form attached as ***Exhibit A***, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692f.

32. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories.

33. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor his attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

34. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

(a) **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.

(b) **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendant's written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as ***Exhibit A***, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692f.

(c) **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendant's common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.

(d) **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are averse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits,

complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

(e) Superiority: A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

35. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

36. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

COUNT I

**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. §1692e**

37. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

38. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

39. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

40. Defendant violated said section by:

- Falsely representing that they were entitled to charge an amount they were not entitled to in violation of §1692e(2);
- Threatening to charge a fee in which they were not legally entitled to charge in violation of §1692e(5);
- Making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).

41. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II

**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. §1692f *et seq.***

42. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

43. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692f.

44. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692f, a debt collector may not use any unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

45. Defendant violated said section by:

- Attempting to collect an amount not expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1692f(1).

46. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692f *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

47. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and
- (b) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
- (d) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys'
- (e) Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: February 04, 2020

By: /s/ Kathy L. Ducassou
Kathy L. Ducassou, Esq.
Federal Bar No.: 05650
2383 Sundew Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland 21209
Tel: 410 624-5244
Email: Ducassou@aol.com

Attorney for Plaintiff

PRO HAC VICE TO BE FILED

Yitzchak Zelman, Esq.

Marcus & Zelman, LLC

701 Cookman Avenue, Suite 300

Asbury Park, NJ 07712

Office: (732) 695-3282

Fax: (732) 298-6256

Email: yzelman@MarcusZelman.com